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Poetry.

THE ONE MYSTERY.

BY JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN.

'Tis idle! we exhaust and squander
The glittering mine of thought in vain;
All-baffled reason cannot wander
Beyond her chain.
The flood of life runs dark—dark clouds
Makes lampless night around its shore:
The dead, where are they? In their shrouds—
Man knows no more

Evoke the ancient and the past,
Will one illumining star arise?
Or must the film from first to last
O'erspread thine eyes?
When life, love, glory, beauty, wither,
Will wisdom's page, or science' chart,
Map out for thee the region whither
Their shades depart?

Supposest thou the wonderous power
To high imagination given,
Pale types of what shall yet be ours,
When earth is heaven?
When this decaying shell is cold,
Oh! sayest thou the soul shall climb
That magic mount she trod of old,
Ere childhood's time.

And shall the sacred pulse that thrilled
Thrill once again to glory's name!
And shall the conquering love that filled
All earth with flame,
Reborn, revive, renewed, immortal,
Resume its reign in prouder might,
A sun beyond the ebon portal
Of death and night?

No more, no more—with aching brow,
A restless heart, and burning brain,
We ask the When, the Where, the How,
And ask in vain.
And all philosophy, all faith,
All earthly—all celestial lore,
Have but one voice, which only saith—
ENDURE—ADORE!

Literary Department.

THE HEROINE OF THE PLAINS.

I was sitting by my office fire, one cold, blustering afternoon, in the early part of winter, vainly endeavoring to draw from my imagination suitable material for a story for the ——— Magazine, when there came a loud rap at my door, and the next moment in stepped a tall, fine-loooking gentleman, whose prepossessing countenance was not altogether unfamiliar, although I was unable either to call him by name, or call to mind when and where I had seen him.

As he advanced toward me, with his hand extended, doubtless observing that I did not recognize him, he remarked:

"Why Tom! you haven't forgotten your old friend and school-fellow, Jack Flanders, have you?"

"Jack Flanders!" I exclaimed, seizing him by the hand. "Jack Flanders, "can this be you? Is it possible that after all the rumors we have heard respecting your being murdered by the merciless Indians, that you are still in the land of the living?"

"I am most happy to say, my old friend, that I have come this afternoon to give you the most unmistakable proof of the fact, which I trust you will have no disposition to question." I assured him that I had no such inclination, but that I was happy to find these painful rumors, which had caused us so much sorrow, to be false, and bidding him be seated, we were soon deeply engaged in narrating to each other in turn, our adventures since we last had met, some nine years previous.

The following, which was his last, and, in many respects, most interesting, I will give the reader as nearly as possible in the narrator's own words:

"But my wildest adventure of all," he continued, having just concluded an interesting narrative of one he had in the mines of California, "was my last buffalo hunt."

"It was a beautiful morning in the early part of last fall, that a company of us, four in number, started out for some wild sport among the buffaloes. We were all mounted on four of the finest mustangs in the country, well provided with weapons and ammunition, and full of life and animation, as every one is sure to be on such occasions.

A more glorious time was never enjoyed by four young men than was that day's hunt by us. Game of every description, from the timorous hare to the huge bison, fell victims to our unerring aim.

So rapidly and unconciously had the hours slipped away, that ere we were aware, the sun was sinking in the West.

Just as we were on the point of starting homeward, our attention was arrested by the approach of some eight or ten Indians from behind a small strip of woods which stretched along to the westward of us.—They were but a short distance in our rear, and upon discovering us they immediately started in pursuit.

This was no new position for us to be placed in. We had often been engaged in skirmishes with the copper-colored rascals, and could refer back to some of them for many of our most interesting adventures.

Remaining perfectly cool and collected, until they had come within range of our rifles, we each selected our man and fired upon them. We had now four the less to contend with.

Wheeling our horses we broke for another small skirt of woods not far in the distance, hotly pursued by the Indians, who returned our fire, which unfortunately resulted in the loss of two of our companions.

This sad affair in a measure disheartened us. This was resulting more seriously than we had anticipated. We had often proved a match for more than twice our number, but now it was evidently destined to prove quite otherwise.

We had gained considerable on our enemy, and having managed to reload our rifles during our flight, just as we reached the woods, we turned and fired upon them again. The result was as satisfactory as before; we had now but three left.

Two of them again returned our charge but without effect, my companion receiving but a slight wound.

It was now to be a contest of two against three, with tomahawks and knives. Just as we were alighting for their reception, we observed the hindermost one suddenly dart into the woods in another direction, leaving the other two to advance to the attack alone. In a moment more we were desperately engaged in a struggle for life or death. I had somewhat the advantage of my companion in being more expert in the use of the tomahawk, although I had the most formidable antagonist, he being a stalwart six-footer, broad and powerfully made, while the other was rather diminutive in size.

But alas, he was master of his business. Scarcely had we engaged, when I saw my poor friend, my only surviving companion, fall beneath the dexterous and fatal blow of his antagonist, and heard—alas, what words can tell my feelings in that trying moment, when my own life seemed about to be sacrificed for the gratification of such bloodthirsty villians—his dying groans. What possible room for hope had I now? I felt that my time had come. I was growing weaker and weaker from the many wounds I had received, but the consciousness of the perilous condition I was in, for the moment nerved me with superhuman strength.

Scarcely had my dying companion's last faint groan fell from his lips, when the silence of the twilight hour was broken by the unearthly yell of my antagonist, as he reeled to the ground beneath the skillful and powerful blow of my antagonist, as he reeled to the ground beneath the skillful and powerful blow of my weapon.

Startled and surprised at the unexpected fall of his companion, the other Indian, throwing the scalp he had just cut from the head of his victim, to the ground, and seizing his tomahawk, still warm with the blood of my friend, with all the ferocity of an enraged tiger, sprang upon me, and showered his deathly blows upon me in a manner I was unable long to withstand.

At last overcome with the loss of blood, and his superior skill and strength, I staggered to the ground with his ferocious grasp on my throat and his merciless weapon trembling over my head.

Just as he was about to bury it in my head, and the last ray of hope had flickered away, the report of a gun broke upon our ears; my blood-thirsty foe relapsed his grasp, his weapon fell harmlessly at his side, and without a groan he fell heavily to the ground.

Springing to my feet to ascertain the cause of my mysterious and unexpected preservation, I beheld through the dim twilight, sitting on a milk-white horse, in the deep shade of the forest, but a few yards from me, the form of a beautiful white female, attired in Indian costume, with a rifle in her hands and a scalping knife in her belt.

Approaching to where I was standing, she inquired if I were dangerously wounded. I told her I thought not, although very much exhausted from the loss of blood from a few deep wounds I had received. I could hardly find words to express my thankfulness for her timely aid in thus snatching me from the jaws of death, and my utter surprise at finding my deliverer a fair and beautiful girl. Various conjectures possessed my mind as to the cause of her mysterious appearance in such a place, so far from the haunts of man, and under such peculiar circumstances.

Judge of my surprise upon her informing me that I was not under the slightest obligations to her, as I had also proved her deliverer from a thraldom worse than death itself. To my proffered services to escort her to her home, she replied, she trusted that she had looked for the last time on what had been, not a home, but a prison to her for the last two years, and that she would be under everlasting obligations to me would I take her to a home among her own people and kin.

Thus assured as to what course to pursue, I again mounted my horse, and informing my fair companion that a ride of some two or three hours across the prairie would bring us to the nearest settlement, and my home, we turned our backs on those dark and bloody scenes that had proven so disastrous, and had caused such a gloom and melancholy over my spirit—robbing me of three of my dearest earthly friends—and pursued our way toward the settlement. The full moon was just rising in all its splendor, the stars shone brightly from a cloudless sky, and all was as hushed and quiet as the chamber of death.

Once under way, I made known my desire to become better acquainted with the peculiar train of circumstances which had placed her in so singular a position, and had resulted in her rescuing me from so sad a fate.

"Two years ago," she began, "my parents and myself, their only child, left our home in New England, in company with several other families to seek new homes in the Western country. I was delighted with the change. The idea of a home amid the wild and romantic scenes of the great West pleased my girlish fancy. I was charmed with every changing scene and adventure connected with our journey, until, alas! that fatal night closed upon us, when, oh! how my blood chills within my veins as I think of it—when our peaceful and happy encampment was broken in upon by a blood-thirsty horde of savages, who, with a merciless hand, murdered all but myself and another girl, who were taken prisoners.

"Early next morning, we were placed upon horses, and, in company with some half dozen of the tribe, rode to their encampment, some ten miles distant, while the remainder, with their plunder, took another route.

"We met with much kinder treatment at their hands than we had anticipated. But oh! how much rather would we have shared the fate of our dear parents and friends, than to have fallen into the hands of such barbarians, after having witnessed the inhuman slaughtering of those so dear to our hearts.

"Time wore heavily on, but brought no hopes of deliverance. A year had passed away and still we were in bondage. During this period we had not seen a white person. We were so closely watched that all attempts to escape were vain.

"About this time my companion was taken sick, and after lingering along for some six weeks she died. Poor girl! how welcome was death to her. Grief was the cause of it. She was not as I was; she could not endure the exposure and hardships of such a life; and the sad recollections of the past worked upon her delicate nature, until they ate her life away. She could not have felt worse than I did, or have felt the loss of her dear parents more than I did mine, but she had not the power of controlling and overcoming her feelings, like myself.

"I could not but feel a regret that the grim messenger did not take me also, as I gazed upon her placid features, on that lovely afternoon when we consigned her lifeless form to the keeping of the silent grave.

"While I had her with me, I could find much to interest and console me, and make the leaden hours pass off in some degree pleasantly. But now that she was gone, and I left all alone, with no one to talk to or share my griefs and sorrows, or my happiness, which would now and then visit my lonely heart, I knew not what to do. In prayer and tears I found now my only relief, my only peace and happiness.

"With but little to interrupt the monotony of my forest life, another year passed away. Since my companion's death I was frequently permitted to accompany members of the tribe on their hunting excursions, which I usually enjoyed very much and which afforded me a faint hope of making, by some fortuitous means, my escape.

"So long had I been looking for some favorable opportunity, which I flattered myself these excursions might sometime afford me, without the least sign of one as yet, that I was about giving up in despair. O! what language can describe my feelings as I saw your little company in the distance, the first white persons I had seen for two years. But judge my horror upon hearing the Indians plotting an attack, and on being threatened with being shot down if I made any attempt to escape."

"But notwithstanding, I was determined to let no opportunity pass. Just as the only two surviving ones were about rushing upon you, you doubtless observed me dart into the forest. It was my intention to join you if possible, and help to save you from their merciless hands. I might also have been the means of saving the life of your friend, had my rifle been loaded, but I had just discharged it previous to our discovering you, and they would not allow me to reload it.—The rest you are painfully familiar with."

During this sad but interesting narrative I had become entirely lost to all around me, in my interest in the brief history of her sufferings and sorrows, and in my profound admiration of her beautiful and intelligent countenance. I thought her the most beautiful creature I had ever seen.—To come directly to the point at once, I was in love with the girl. If romance can lend a charm to the ecstacies of love, there certainly could be nothing wanting in our case.

We now put spurs to our horses and rode the remainder of the distance in comparative silence, making the distance in a very short time.

As we entered the town the news of the sad fate of my companions, and of our own thrilling adventures, spread like wildfire, and in a short time the greatest excitement prevailed. The next morning a company of armed men set out in search of the bodies of the unfortunate young men, which were found and brought in the same evening. A deep gloom was cast over our little town by this sad occurrence. They were three of the most promising young men in the country, and greatly beloved by all who knew them.

In my opinion, as to the charms of my fair and heroic deliverer, who gave her name as Isabel Lansdale, I was most fully sustained by all who saw her, particularly the young men of the town, who fell most desperately in love with her and envied my good fortune, although so dearly won. But they said I had the best claim to her affections; and what was better than all, she said so too, on a certain occasion, when I told her I loved her and asked her to be mine, which statement she beautifully and satisfactorily corroborated a few months afterwards, but a few weeks since, by permitting me to lead her to the altar and having her name changed to Mrs. Isabel Flanders.

And now, my good friend, if you will get your overcoat and hat and accompany me to the hotel, I will be pleased to introduce you to the girl who so heroically saved my life, and is now the light and happiness of it, and have you judge for yourself as to the justness of the encomiums I have lavished upon her.

I need not say that it was with the greatest satisfaction that I accepted my friend's kind invitation. And when I say that the lady to whom he so proudly (and justly too,) introduced me to his wife, is one of the most beautiful and amiable of ladies that ever inspired the sentiment of pure devoted love in the heart of man, I but echo the thoughts of all who have ever enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance.

From the London Times.

This is a War of Races.

"God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the time before appointed, and the bonds of their habitation."—ACTS XVII, 26.

All the races of men, then, are of one species. All the varieties they exhibit are the results of the great act of God, when He confounded the language of Babel and scattered the people from thence abroad upon the face of the earth.—GENESIS XI, 9.

This act was a thousand years before profane history began. And in that time all the varieties of mankind, the bounds of their countries, and the rapid settlement thereof, were determined by the Lord. Hence, from the beginning of this historic period, the great types of the European, the Asiastic, and the African man have been the same; and the more marked subdivisions of these races. In the ninth chapter of Genesis, God gave, in prophetic blessing the mastery of the word to Japhet; granting to Shem an inferior control; and leaving Ham unblest, and, therefore under a curse, to be ever continued.

This superiority of one son of Noah over the other two in the great divisions of the earth, has been carried out in the masterhood of one race over another in the many varieties of these great races.

My limits forbid any extended explanation. I can only say that in Europe the Norman showed itself to be the master race—especially conspicuous in France, Great Britain and Ireland. For eight hundred years it has held its sway. Whatever the changes, this Norman blood has ever been the "power" that governed. But there were grades in it, which have come down until this time; both in Europe and in America; for North America being colonized from England, Scotland, Ireland and France, all their peculiarities of races have been sent, besides those belonging to many other families of nations which have made this new world their home.

That part of the Norman race which held sway in France and England, and sent its representatives over the water, I will express by the name of Cavalier, because that was the word which, in England distinguished the ruling mind from the Puritan in the day of the great rebellion. This Cavalier type of the Norman settled the Eastern part of Virginia, North Carolina, most of South Carolina, and has thoroughly leavened, by emigration, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and West and Middle Tennessee. The Scotch were, to some extent, mingled in these sections. The Scotch-Irish, originally peopleing a portion of Pennsylvania, from thence overspread the valley of Virginia, the western part of North Carolina, and east Tennessee.

The Puritan race was that part of the mingled Norman and Saxon races which never held power in England, except when Cromwell was protector. The race settled New England, and has infused itself thro' all the North, except Pennsylvania.

The North and South are now in a war waged by this Puritan stock against the Cavalier and the Scotch-Irish part of what was the United States. This war has long been brewing. It was obliged to come. It had its rise in the elementary minds of the races. Thus,

The Cavalier or higher Norman type, in harmony with the Scotch, and Scotch-Irish have, the world over, one great peculiarity i. e., they honor authority as authority from God. "And, having thus the mind which knows how to obey it knows how to command. Hence it is the governing power, wherever it is found in conditions to show itself to be this high type.

It must be that govering mind—for, to honor authority, as authority from God, is the highest reach of human thought. It is faith in God simply as God, above all reasoning. And the same faith is seen in all rule over men, as ordained of God. It is, therefore, the highest condition of mind to insure rightful obedience to, and rightful control of, Government.

The Puritan, on the contrary, is, as I have said, that development of the Englishman which never held power in England but once, and from its radical element this phase of mind never can be the ruling power in any country. For,

The Puritan is the ultra liberty man of the world—both in religion and politics. He is not willing to be under authority, as authority, of God or man. His pride of individual right is so extreme, that he must have all rule, and all authority, and power to be such only as he in his reason shall approve. Hence he recognizes God only as his reason reveals Him. Hence he admits Government only as he likes it. Hence, however, God may speak of Himself or of His Government over men, spiritual or temporal, the Puritan submits, or refuses, only as he wills. But as each man claims the same right of reason, it follows that the Puritan has no tribunal whatever to control him in a public body. For, as everybody's judgment is as good as another's, in his own estimation, so no one's can be admitted to be supreme. Reason, therefore, must necessarily fail to govern. The strongest will then, has the control.

The tendency, therefore, of the Puritan mind, is to infidelity in religion, and anarchy and ultimate despotism in the State. It run its course in England. Thus the misrule in that country, during the reign of Henry VIII, Mary Elizabeth, James I. The two Charles, and James II, justified resistance. But this Puritan mind went far beyond the correction of the abuses of the Government. The mind gained for once the ascendency, and overturned the powers that were in the wild notions of liberty, which would have brought the country to anarchy, but for the uprise of a military dictator. Then came the reaction, and the restoration of the Cavalier race to the old power which they have wielded ever since.

In North America, the Puritan character has developed itself just as in England. In religion it has moulded the Bible in the crucible of its philosophy, until it has made the whole Northern mind whatever the exceptions, thoroughly skeptical, where it has not absolutely been led to reject the scriptures. In politics, as the necessary results of such tampering with the Word of God, it has contended or that idea of liberty which claims a perfect equality for each individual of the human species, by birth—and, of course, the right in each man and woman to be governed only as they may will.

The anarchy and final despotism of this idea was developed, just so soon as it gained the ascendency, in the election of Mr. Lincoln. Constitutional liberty was at an end. And the greatest liberty was realized at once, in a military despotism.

This Puritan mind is an element most dangerous to any country. Yet it is a wonderful power of mental and bodily work. It is the steam of the head and the hand in multitudinous applications. But unless controlled in its work, by levers and valves, it will burst the boilers and destroy everything. With energy and force, not to be surpassed, it will fell forests, plow the earth, level mountains, fill valleys, dig canals, bridge rivers, make roads, build cities, construct and send ships over the world, rear factories, invent everything, discover everything, work in all sciences, and all useful and beautiful arts, revel in solemn temples and gorgeous palaces. In this work it has converted New England, a country of rock, and sand, and ice, into a region of surpassing beauty. In religion, it has conceived all modes of religious thought, save that of simple faith. In morals, it makes conscience supreme. It calls this conscience moral sense. And as each man's moral sense is equally supreme every one has the right to say, and do as he thinks right. What is safe—who is safe, when such a mind is in the ascendant?

It can only work under the Government of a higher mind. It is the spirit of the genii of Aladdin—subtile, ubiquitous, potent, but can only be the slave of the master of the lamp. Like earth, air, fire water not given to govern, but to benefit mankind when in subjection, so this Puritan element is given to accomplish great things when controlled by the higher man. In the Colonial State it was governed by the parliament of England, and that was the higher Norman power. Ever since it has been under the guidance of that same master mind in this country.

Our Presidents have represented the governing race of the United States—thus, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, seven were the representatives of the Cavalier. Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, three were Scotch Irish, Van Buren, Dutch. The two Adams, Fillmore, Pierce, four Puritan, Lincoln, Puritan, by adoption.

It is thus shown that seven Presidents have been of the Cavalier race; three of the Scotch Irish; one of the Dutch, and four of the Puritan, up to the election of Lincoln.

The Cavalier Presidents were in office thirty-eight years; the Scotch Irish were in the chair sixteen years; the Dutch four; the Puritan sixteen.

So then, the Cavalier and the Scotch Irish, whom I count on one side, have held the Government fifty-four years of the eighty-four of its existence and power; while the Puritan have it nominally sixteen. I say nominally, for the four years of John Q. Adams did not represent the vote of the people. Fillmore only filled out Taylor's term. Nay, the other Puritan Presidents were under the control of the Southern mind throughout their administration. It is then absolutely true, that the South governed the United States up to the election of Mr. Lincoln. And, of course, all its surpassing advancement and glory has been from the Southern mind F. A. R.

STRENGTH OF THE NORTHERN ARMY.

Previous to the breaking out of the war, the regular army of the United States consisted of the following corps, viz: A corps of engineers; a corps of topographical engineers; an ordnance corps; three regiments of cavalry; four of artillery, and ten of infantry, numbering in all about 14,600 men. To this small standing army of regulars the following force has been added: Three regiments of cavalry, one of artillery and nine of infantry, with detachments of engineers and riflemen, making 11,175 infantry, 4,744 cavalry, 4,308 artillery, and 107 engineers, being a total force of regulars of 20,334 men.

The immense force which goes to make up the volunteer regiments of the United States army may be explained to the reader by the following statistics, made up, in part, from the archives of the War Department, as well as from private resources, which we give as follows: The number of three months men in the field up to August 1st, was 77,315. The number of volunteers for the war is 640,637, which includes many of the three months' men. Of this force, there are 557,208 infantry; 54,654 cavalry, 20,380 artillery, and 8,325 riflemen. Of the States furnishing the largest number of troops, Pennsylvania stands first, having furnished 107 regiments of troops; New York, 100; Ohio, 81; Illinois, 80. New Mexico and Nevada have furnished the smallest in number, each of them sending only 1,000 men. Little Rhode Island has sent forth the greatest number in proportion to her size, for she has furnished four batteries of artillery and three regiments of infantry, making 5,898 men. Wisconsin, Michigan, Rhode Island and Iowa have furnished the best equipped regiments. Minnesota and Vermont have sent the most hardy and robust men, the First Minnesota regiment being the most splendid body of physical soldiers in the whole volunteer service. This immense force of volunteers consists of 880 engineers, 59 regiments of cavalry, 6 regiments and 10 batteries of artillery, and 558 regiments of infantry. A recent addition to this force consists of one regiment of lancers of 1,200 men, and two batteries of marine artillery—numbering in toto 642,237 men composing the volunteer force.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

The editor of the New York Express is at Washington, and speaks his mind freely of what is going on there. The following from a late letter to that paper, in relation to the expenses of the Government and the issue of inconvertible treasury notes, will attract attention:

As my idea of patriotism is to proclaim the truth, when the truth alone, even though frightful, can do no good, and though the proclamation, of that truth may be temporarily harmful—I even feel it a duty to write, in order to wake up the country to the fact that the expenditures of this Government are now so stupendous that they must break the country down, unless the taxation is immediate. But this statement of a fact in terms so general is not enough alarming to wake up the country, or the Ways and Means Committee, unless particularize as well as generalize.

Hence, I must add, that for the four or six preceding weeks, the expenditures of the Government have been full three millions every day, and that the week ending Saturday for last week, they averaged nearly four millions every day! It is true, very true, that in the Treasury Department they are making money fast—and that they could make it faster—but it is not the less true that they are not making it half as fast as needed—and if the expenditures are to be four million *per diem*, only some eight or ten cylinder Hoe presses can make the money as fast as it will be needed. The Secretary of the Treasury signs warrants as slowly as possible; the Auditors do not hurry; the big contractors are scarcely attended to, and only the more immediate and pressing necessities are provided for—but, notwithstanding all this, the Treasury Paper Mint cannot half supply the demand on the Treasury for its paper money. Hence the increasing discount on Treasury certificates."

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862.

☞ The following order has been issued to every Captain in this County:

Head Quarters 71st Regiment
of the 17th Brigade, N. C. M.

WINSTON, N. C., March 5th, 1862.

Captain:

I have this day received an order from the Governor of the State, commanding me "forthwith to detail one-third of all the men liable to Militia duty in this Regiment, allowing them to volunteer, and if the requisite number is not obtained, then by lot."

You are hereby commanded to be and appear, with the Company under your command, including every person liable to Militia duty in your district, at Winston, on TUESDAY the 18th day of this month, for the purpose of selecting, by lot, the quota or number of men, due from your district, under the order of the Governor, unless the same shall be made up by Volunteers for the war, on or before that day.

You will immediately order your Subalterns (Lieutenants) and non-commissioned officers to publish and make known this order in every part of your district, without delay.

You will forthwith make out *two* neat and accurate muster rolls of your Company, containing the name of every free white male, in your district, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, liable to Militia duty, setting forth in a separate column the names of all those exempt from Militia duty, and why exempt. You will add your certificate of the correctness of the rolls, on each one, and sign the same as Captain, and return both to me on or before the 15th instant.

You will forthwith make out a list setting forth the names of those who have volunteered in your district, before this date, designating those who have volunteered for the war, and those for one year, and return the same to me on or before the 15th inst.

By order of

J. MASTEN,
Col. Commanding.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE 71st REG'T. }
OF THE 17th BRIGADE OF N. C. M. }

WINSTON, N. C., March 5, 1862.

All persons desiring to be exempt from Militia duty, under the order of the Governor, calling for one-third of those liable to Militia duty in this Regiment, are hereby informed that I will attend at the Court house in Winston, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on Monday the 17th inst., attended by competent Surgeons, to examine and decide upon each case. No application will be heard on the day of draft.

J. MASTEN,
Col. Commanding.

RUMORS.—The rumor that Stone-wall Jackson had defeated and beaten back Gen. Banks between Winchester and Harper's Ferry, has not been confirmed.

The rumor that the Confederate Steamer Nashville, which recently arrived at Beaufort, N. C., with a large number of arms and munitions of war, is not true, so far as the implements of war are concerned.

The Richmond Dispatch says:

"It seems that the Nashville after leaving Southampton, steamed directly across the Atlantic. After passing Bermuda she fell in with a U. S. merchant vessel, which she captured, taking on board the stores and the crew as prisoners. On approaching the coast of Carolina the blockading ships came in sight, and then came the most serious moment of the whole trip. Raising the U. S. flag and also a signal of distress, she steamed up to the blockading ship, seemingly preparing to run alongside. After coming within musket shot the Nashville changed her course, raised the Confederate flag, and soon ran out of the reach of danger. That night she lay safely under the guns of Fort Macon.

It is generally understood that the Nashville brought over several million dollars' worth of Post-Office stamps, bank-note paper, dies, etc. The report that fifteen thousand stand of arms were on board is undoubtedly untrue. The Nashville was admitted into the English ports on an equality with the ships of any nation, and her officers were treated with great consideration on shore.—Arms and munitions of war must have been smuggled on board in violation of the English law. To have received them would have been a breach of courtesy on the part of Captain Pegram. Besides, she is a national vessel, and would be used for fighting purposes, instead of a transport."

MARTIAL LAW.—President Davis has proclaimed martial law in the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Richmond, and the surrounding country to the distance of ten miles from said cities, and all civil jurisdiction and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* are declared suspended.

In Richmond all distilleries are to be closed, and sales of liquor of any kind are prohibited, and the establishments at which they are sold, are all closed.

☞ On Tuesday last the Regimental Band, 21st N. C. Troops, left here en route for Centreville, having spent a few weeks in our midst, on furlough. And on Wednesday the "Salem Brass Band" departed for Col. Vance's Regiment, stationed near Newbern. Both Bands are composed mainly of young men from this place.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—John Minor Botts and several other prominent citizens of Richmond have been arrested in Richmond and placed in custody on the charge of conspiring against the Government.

For the Press.

Forsyth County Court.

WINSTON, MARCH TERM, 1862.

There not being a majority of the Magistrates present on Monday, no County business was transacted.

On Tuesday a majority were present, and transacted the County business, as follows:

John M. Stafford was elected Chairman of the Court, and Charles Brietz and John Masten, Associate Justices of the Special Court.

Wm. Barrow was elected County Trustee, without opposition.

E. A. Vogler, Charles Brietz and John M. Vawter were elected the Committee of Finance.

E. A. Vogler, Jesse A. Waugh and H. A. Holder, were elected the Orphan's Court.

E. A. Vogler, John Masten, Samuel Laugenour, Wm. Goslin, J. W. Alspaugh, Philip Barrow, Henry A. Holder, John E. Clayton, J. H. Hester and Jesse A. Waugh, were elected the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the ensuing year.

The Chairman of the Court informed the Magistrates present that agreeably to instructions from the Secretary of State, communicated to him, that an ordinance had been passed by the State Convention putting off the laying of the County, School, and poor taxes until the first Monday in June next. The Magistrates of the County are requested to attend at that time.

The business of the Central Committee then coming up for the consideration of the Court, the Treasurer of said Committee, E. A. Vogler, Esq., submitted a full statement of all the transactions of the Committee. Whereupon it was ordered as follows, to wit:

WHEREAS, according to the report furnished by the Treasurer of the Central Committee, the item of expenditures for the support of Volunteer's families amount to about three thousand dollars, up to the present time; and whereas the same is likely to be still further increased, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Court appoint a Committee of five to report on Monday of our next Court whether the further continuation of this expenditure be considered necessary, and if so, by what means it may be curtailed.

And be it further

Resolved, That this Court recommend the utmost economy to those district Committees who have not heretofore paid sufficient attention to this point.

Whereupon the Court appointed the following committee, viz: R. L. Patterson, John H. Hester, John Boyer, John Watson and H. M. Lash Esqrs., and request them to report to next Court.

E. A. Vogler, Esq., Treasurer of the Central Committee, then asked instructions as to the manner in which the funds of the County, derived from her claims on the State for clothing and equipping volunteers, &c., should be invested, and thereupon it was ordered,

That the Treasurer of Forsyth Central Committee be directed to advertise in the Salem Press and Winston Sentinel for 30 days, requesting the holders of our County Bonds to meet in his office, on a specified day, and that the Treasurer shall offer the holders of our bonds the Bonds of the State of North Carolina, in lieu of our County Bonds, to the extent of the payments made by the State to the said Treasurer, either in six or eight per cent. bonds as they may prefer; and shall continue to do so until all shall be paid due by the State or other parties. In case the holders of the County Bonds do not desire the State Bonds or Treasury Notes, then the Treasurer shall invest all spare sums in North Carolina 6 per cent. Bonds, so as to be at any time convertible into Treasury notes in order to make the required payments of principal and interest.

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the Court, complimentary to E. A. Vogler, Esq., and expressive of its obligation to him for his able services as Treasurer.

Resolved, That this Court feels under deep and lasting obligations to E. A. Vogler, Esq., for the accurate, prompt, and business like manner in which he has discharged the duties of Secretary and Treasurer to the Central Committee; and also as Commissioner to settle with the State authorities; and they most respectfully urge that he continue in office until the whole matter is finally disposed of; and they pledge themselves to reward him with adequate compensation.

The action taken by a number of Magistrates on the 14th of December last, in regard to procuring a supply of salt for this County, was unanimously ratified by the Court.

It was also ordered by the Court that the Treasurer of the Central Committee refund to the Commissioners of the incorporation of Salem, the sum of $83 00 expended by them in entertaining the last company of volunteers who passed through, as both Salem and Winston have repeatedly incurred expenses of this kind, it was deemed but just and right that a portion be borne by the County. A bill for entertaining volunteers belonging to various companies of returned Roanoke Island prisoners was also ordered to be paid to Hotel-keepers in Salem, by the Treasurer of the Central Committee.

MILITIA.—The militia of Virginia and North Carolina living in the department of Gen Huger at Norfolk, Va., have been ordered by that officer, to be employed in defending their property and homes against the invader. He orders them to obstruct the water-courses and roads by which the enemy may approach, and on the narrow banks of the rivers to use their shot guns. They are ordered to arrest all who hold intercourse with the enemy. Gen. Blanchard says that the citizens can do efficient service as *guerrillas*.

Standard.

ACTS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.—Mr. H. Shepperd has thought proper to make personal allusions, in the Winston Sentinel, to several gentlemen in this place and Winston, accusing them of disloyalty to the Southern Confederacy. We have alluded to this matter, several times, and have shown that Forsyth County has done fully as much to support the war, by way of voluntary contributions, according to her means, as any county in the State.

The Salisbury Watchman, alluding to Mr. Shepperd's communication in the Sentinel, says:

"We have reason for believing, however, that the stories about disloyalty in Stokes and Forsyth are mainly untrue; and that they have originated out of the strong feelings of antagonism known to exist heretofore between the old democratic and Union parties of those counties. It has been shown that the people, male and female, have responded liberally to the demands of the country in this struggle for independence by men and voluntary contributions; and it is difficult to reconcile these demonstrations of loyalty with the idea that there is a "host," as Mr. Sheppard says, in those counties who are untrue to our cause."

☞ Capt. Smith of Stokes and Capt. Cooper of Surry, with their companies, and a portion of Capt. Wheeler's Forsyth company, arrived here on Friday last, having been taken prisoners on Roanoke Island, and released on parole. They are all down on Col. Shaw, and consider him as unworthy the position he occupied at Roanoke Island. They also spoke harshly of their Quarter Master, for not having taken care of their baggage, as on their arrival at Norfolk, they found trunks and boxes broken open and rifled of contents.

They say they were treated as well as could be expected by the Yankees.

Some of the men were left at Elizabeth City, sick, and two or three were detained here, too sick to travel farther.

FROM SALISBURY.—The Salisbury correspondent of the Charlotte Bulletin, under date of Feb. 27, says:—

"I understand that the prisoners here are all to be sent off next week; there are now 860 here. There is one here who was taken at the battle of Manassas, he is an Englishman, I believe had a commission in the old government and did not want to fight and as he did not run was captured. The rest of the Yankees have a spite against him for his sympathies with the South. They procured a chain night before last and hung him until he was nearly dead, the guard however found him and saved him. I understand he has taken the oath and joined one of the companies here."

☞ Last Friday, the day set apart by President Davis, for humiliation and prayer, was observed in this place, by divine worship at 10 o'clock.

☞ See advertisement of Executors' Sale, at the residence of the late John S. Leight.

☞ See several important Ordinances passed by the Convention.

☞ We would call attention to the appeal for volunteers to form an Artillery Company. The artillery service is represented to be as pleasant if not more so than cavalry or infantry,

NASHVILLE.—We believe it is now a settled point that Nashville surrendered to the enemy on Sunday the 23rd ult. They say they will trouble nobody unless interfered with.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The Northern and Southern mail now arrives about 11 o'clock, a. m.. and departs at 3 o'clock, p. m., daily.

☞ In publishing the Distillation Ordinance, last week, an omission occurred, which we supply this week.

WHAT IT COSTS TO FEED THE YANKEE ARMY.

A Northern paper, in speaking of the enormous cost of the war, thus estimates the simple item of food:

The number of rations annually used in our army, as far as can be ascertained, is 828,040 daily, and 303,284,600 yearly. The amount these rations cost the government, at the computed price of twenty cents per ration, makes the snug little sum of $60,646,920. The material used is as follows: 379,048,250 pounds of beef; 303,234,600 pounds of pork; 252,695,500 pounds of bread; 75,808,650 pounds of rice; and 101,078,200 vegetables; 101,078,200 pounds of coffee; and 75,808,650 pounds of sugar. Besides these, a large amount of other stores are used, such as beans, vinegar, molasses, candles and soap, the total amount of which cannot be well ascertained.

ARRESTED.—Two men were brought as prisoners to this city on Monday on a charge of having piloted the Yankees to Roanoke Island. They were arrested on board of a schooner a short distance from Plymouth. They were committed to Jail.

Raleigh Register.

Late advices from Nashville represent that only three Union flags were flying there. The Lincoln soldiers were surprised and chagrined on account of the little sympathy exhibited for the *glorious Union*.

LATEST NEWS.

From the Charlotte Bulletin of Thursday.

RICHMOND, March 4.—Sixteen transports left Old Point to-day seaward bound, it is understood, for Savannah.

In Congress, in the House, the military committee reported a bill authorising Commanding Generals to destroy Cotton, Tobacco and other produce and property liable to fall into the hands of the Federals, compensation to owners to be provided by subsequent legislation. The bill will become a law at an early date.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, March 5.—General Lander (Federalist) is dead and Gen. Shields succeeds him.

The evacuation of Columbus is officially announced. A report from Comodore Foote says the stores and equipments, and perhaps the town, are burned.

Andrew Johnson has been appointed Brig. General and will act as the military Governor of Tennessee.

The Treasury department has ordered the Cotton taken at Nashville, (valued at $100,000) to be sent to New York.

The War department refused to transmit letters to the Southern States.

A dispatch dated Harper's Ferry, Feb. 28, states that the Yankees occupied Harper's Ferry on Wednesday by a pontoon bridge. Foote has been up the Mississippi as far as Eastport.

FROM EUROPE.

RICHMOND, March 5.—The Arabia arrived at Halifax on Saturday from Liverpool, with dates up to the 16th ult.

The American question is occupying much attention in Parliament. Attention has been called to the stone blockade.

There is great distress in the manufacturing districts and Government is busy preparing all the information relative to the blockade, to lay before Parliament.

Capt. Morgan captured ninety Federals on Thursday night, and every night Federal pickets are either killed or captured.

The Federal pickets now extend their operations to Franklin, twenty miles South of Nashville.

There was a skirmish at Savannah, near the east port, on Friday, in which eighteen Federals from the gun boats were killed. Four were killed on our side.

Gen. Johnston has fallen back, at a convenient supporting distance, to the Charleston road.

The Federals in Nashville have conducted themselves with marked propriety.

A few stores were open, and two flags were flying at the capital and court house. No arrests of private citizens have yet been made.

Gen. Johnson is falling back to Decatur.

The Confederates are in large force at New Madrid, and it is expected that we will whip the Federels there.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Brown, of Miss., presented a bill to levy a war tax on cotton produced during the year 1862.

On Tuesday, the Standing Committees were announced. Mr. Orr of S. C. is Chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee; Mr. Barnwell of S. C. of Finance; Mr. Clay of Ala. of Commerce; Mr. Sparrow of Lou. of Military; Mr. Brown of Miss. of Naval Affairs; Mr. Hill of Geo. of Judiciary; Mr. Johnson of Ark. of Indian Affairs; Mr. Oldham of Texas on Post Office; Mr. Clark of Mo. on Public Lands; Mr. Maxwell of Fla. on Patents; Mr. Davis of N. C. on Claims; Mr. Wigfall of Texas on Territories; Mr. Mitchell of Ark. on Accounts; Mr. Phelan of Miss. on Printing; Mr. Peyton of Mo. on Enrollments.

Mr. Dorich is on the Commerce, Naval and Accounts Committees. Mr. Davis on Claims and Finance.

The House, on Monday, was in secret session.

On Tuesday, the Standing Committees were announced. Mr. Smith of N. C. is Chairman of Committee on Elections, and a member of the committee on Rules; Mr. Bridgers is on the Military and Pay committees; Mr. McLean on Foreign Affairs and Claims; Mr. Gaither on Naval; Mr. Ashe on Judiciary; Mr. McDowell on Commerce; Mr. Davidson on Post Office; Mr. Arrington on Indians; Mr. Lander on Patents; Mr. Kenan on Accounts. Of the important committees, Mr. Kenner of Lou. is chairman of Ways and Means; Miles of S. C. of Military; Foote of Tenn. of Foreign; Conrad of Lou. of Naval; Gartrell of Geo. of Judiciary; Curry of Ala. of Commerce; Chilton of Ala. of Post Office.

On Thursday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the honor of this government imperatively demands that the existing war be prosecuted until the enemy shall have been expelled from every foot of soil within each and every one of the Confederate States, and no proposition of peace shall be entertained, which contemplates, however remotely, the relinquishment by this government of any portion of any of the States in this Confederacy.

FROM TENNESSEE.

We copy from the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche of the 27th ult., the annexed items of news: [Bulletin.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.—This town has been formally occupied by Gen. Foote, who has issued an order promising not to interfere with the business movements of the place, and to respect private property; and holding the municipal authorities responsible for the good order of the place. He also requires that all the Confederate property be surrendered up, and that his operations be not interfered with.

FALLING BACK.—The Federal troops, some twenty thousand strong, lately engaged on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, are reported to have fallen back to Paducah. There are various surmises indulged as to the enemy's object. Gen. Polk, anticipating that the object of their falling back was to make a flank movement on Columbus, when the enemy is ordered forward, has ordered the bridges on Mayfield creek to be destroyed, in order to impede their progress when they do start.

It now appears that there never has been any idea of evacuating Columbus, and of this the enemy is fully advised.

EAST TENNESSEE.—The Federals are in large force in the direction of Cumberland Gap. Sometimes our scouts get near to them. The fact, however, that they have made no advance towards Knoxville leads to the suspicion that they are only reconoitering with the view to surprise us elsewhere.

At last accounts our force had been reinforced and were closely watching the movements of the enemy.

The two bridges over the Cumberland, at Nashville, have been destroyed by order of Gen. Johnston, the wooden one being burned, and the wire one cut so as to be useless to the enemy.

The enemy burned the Confederate Rolling Mills on Cumberland river, a few days after the capitulation of Fort Donelson. It is stated that in destroying the bridge over the Tennessee River at Danville, the 'draw' being turned at the time of the burning, was left uninjured.

GENERAL NEWS.

CONFEDERATE POSTAGE STAMPS.—The five cents stamps hereafter issued will be blue, and the ten cents red, as announced officially.

The people of Augusta, Ga., are taking vigorous measures to obstruct the river below their city with infernal machines, to blow up the Yankee gunboats, should they even succeed in passing the Savannah batteries.

The State government of South Carolina has taken vigorous action to suppress the sale and distillation of whiskey.

The New York Herald advances the opinion that a great battle will soon occur near Nashville.

The Confederate troops were actively engaged at Columbus, on Monday, for an important movement. A flag of truce had been sent from Columbus by the Confederates to the Federal gunboats. Some of the Southern officers went on board and had a consultation for two hours with the Federal officers. The squadron then left.

President Lincoln signed, on Tuesday, the Treasury note bill for two hundred millions. The fifty millions previously issued will be recognized as a legal tender.

A bill passed the House on Tuesday, prohibiting all military officers from restoring fugitives from justice, thus virtually repealing the fugitive slave law.

A resolution was also adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of imposing an export duty of three cents per pound on cotton, and that no cotton shall be sent away until the tax is paid.

The New York Herald says that Gen. Tilghman has been sent to the Illinois Penitentiary at Alton, and to remain there until his blood cools.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—The stock of American cotton in Liverpool is 204,990 bales. The quantity of cotton at sea at the present time from America is not a single bale, while at this date last year there were 310,000 bales.

The New York Herald warns the Federal Congress that this is no time to allow the import of foreign goods to increase, and says that in a few months the exports of food to Europe may cease, and if cotton is not ready to take their place the deficiency will have to be supplied by gold.

Rumors of the falling back of our forces from Manassas are common, but whether reliable or not, we are not advised.

A recent private letter received at Lynchburg from Centreville, says that our forces had received orders to send the sick to the rear and put themselves under marching orders. This has been confirmed by passengers, who state that the women and children connected with the army of the Potomac had been ordered to retire. The Yankees have recently cut another road through the woods to Fairfax.

The Richmond Examiner learns that Gen. Johnston has published a very severe but admirable general order in relation to the conduct of our troops in battle. Before going into battle every captain will call the roll of his company, and coming out of action will again call the roll, and every man missing, who is not dead, wounded, or absent on leave, will be court-martialed for cowardice. Carrying the wounded from the field in the midst of an action is also prohibited, and every man going to the rear on any pretence whatever will be shot by the file officers. This looks like business.

THE DRAFT IN GUILFORD COUNTY.

The draft of the 87th Regiment of Guilford militia was held on Saturday last, by Col. J. R. G. Faucett and staff; and much honor is due old Guilford for the manner in which she acquitted herself on that occasion. Every company in the regiment was offered as a volunteer company to fill up the draft, and the Colonel then ordered the draft to be made for two-thirds to stay at home. It was ascertained that a fraction over 300 was all that could be received, and before the scale could be adopted to select that number—the gallant sons of Guilford could not think of being drafted to remain at home when their State was invaded—and over 100 volunteered for the war. This left about 200 men to be drafted—over 50 of whom have since enlisted for the war. This is a plain and uncolored statement of facts, and we wait to see whether the partisan leaders and presses, who have ever slandered and misrepresented this county, will find time or magnanimity enough to notice this bold stand by the "Massachusetts of North Carolina."

145 men will leave Greensboro' on Wednesday the 5th inst., under the following officers: Capt. D W. Kirkman; 1st Lieut. E. Horney, 2nd Lieut. J. L Prather, 3rd Lieut. J. A. Gardner; O. S., J. N. Nelson.

As we have plenty of good rifles in this county, we hope every man will be armed with one—if he has to resort to the law and borrow his neighbor's.—*Greensboro' World.*

THE CONFEDERATE TAX.—We published in our last the Ordinance passed by the Convention making provisions for paying the Confederate tax. We learn that Mr. Treasurer Courts has sent circulars to the Banks, and to various other points in the Confederate States, containing propositions for an exchange of State bonds for Confederate Treasury notes.—The tax must be paid by the State in these notes on the first of April.—*Standard.*

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—It is reported that the Confederates will make a stand at Columbus, Randolph and Memphis. Forces are concentrating at Memphis, and the streets have been barricaded with cotton bales. The reports of the pacification of Tennessee are denied. The Governor had made a spirited war speech. The mortar fleet is finished.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.—We have information that the enemy, to the number of about one thousand, have crossed in to Harper's Ferry; and it is believed that their object is to rebuild the railroad bridge over the Potomac, perhaps preparatory to an advance towards Winchester.—Richmond Dispatch.

A party of Federal cavalry took possession of Charlestown last week.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Press

MESSRS EDITORS:—

A close observer of passing events cannot but observe that a feverish state of excitement pervades all classes, and that the ultimate success of our struggle for Southern independence is rather much shrouded in uncertainty. Why is this? Is it as "a Traveller" insinuated because our government began with an error?" Verily, that appears a truth, and was fearfully realized when through the inefficiency or treachery of some military officer, our brave troops on Roanoke were literally entrapped, and coolly and deliberately handed over to the enemy. And it was still more glaringly exemplified at Fort Donelson, where 12,000 of our men were surrendered, while two thousand found means of escape. Well may the entire South stand confounded with surprise and wonder at this array of facts, which is but too well calculated to disgrace us before the civilized world!—and yet we are gravely told, "that this is no time for investigation; that the enemy are at our door, and that we should prepare to meet them by closing up our ranks, and hushing our dissentions." Our worst enemy and one we have most to fear, is inefficiency. Old political leaders, who have devoted a lifetime to the study of politics, are suddenly promoted to Generals, when they really possess no talent whatever to qualify them for that responsible office.—And this system so pertinaciously adhered to, of crowning such heads with a military cap, has not only given offence to regularly bred military men, but it has unfortunately entailed defeat upon our army. But shall these reverses, bad as they are, deter us from faithfully performing our duty to the Southern Confederacy?—shall we now fold our arms in fancied security, permit the enemy to encroach on our soil, and despoil us of our fair inheritance?—No! Let us take courage from the successes of our arms in the beginning of this contest; and if we as a *united South*, put forth our forces, we certainly can deter the enemy from running rough-shod over us.

This (Salem) district, has nobly responded to the call for volunteers; whilst other districts of the county have not done so well. Consequently when the draft comes, and it certainly will, these latter districts will be required to furnish their regular quota of troops, and we sincerely trust that our citizens will then cheerfully respond to this call for more troops. Let our people constantly bear in mind, that our every interests are closely interwoven in the success of our Southern Confederacy, For weal or for woe, we are in and of the South! Interest, duty, patriotism, sternly demand that all our energies and our best efforts should constantly tend to the promotion of the cause of the Southern Confederacy. And for the furtherance of this cause, let the cry of, "*Go* on, boys! *Go* on, boys!" cease, and let it be "*Come* on, boys! *Come* on, boys! We are bound for the war!" This cry will bring hundreds of our people to our side; and then will we witness a unity of sentiment among our people that will powerfully tend to promote the best interests of the Southern Confederacy!

FORSYTH.

"Awake, Arise, Or be forever Fallen!"

THE undersigned proposes to raise a Company of Artillery for the War.

The recent disasters which have befallen our arms, while they must make us feel gloomy, will also nerve our arms and fire our hearts to strike for *LIBERTY*. We are now passing through the deep waters, and our bright sun of freedom again will arise, though it be from an ocean of blood. Though in the struggle the enemy destroy our cities and desolate our fields and forests, future perseverance and industry will repair the loss; but let us not leave to our posterity a heritage of Northern dominion.

The honor and lofty character of glorious old North Carolina calls upon you to come forward and volunteer your services for the war. Volunteer and avoid the unpleasant necessity of being forced to go by a draft, which will most certainly overtake you if you delay long. Volunteer and let not our foes say with a sneer, that patriotism and men are both wanting in the good old North State.

Each man enlisting in this Company will receive

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY.

A list will be found at E. A. Vogler's Store, and with the undersigned at the Salem Drug Store.

Respectfully,
W. LEWIS PFOHL.

Salem, March 7th, 1862.

Executor's Sale.

THE undersigned, Executors of John S. Leight, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said deceased, in Waughtown, on Thursday the 13th of March next, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following property:

TWO HORSES, 2 TWO-HORSE WAGONS, ONE SHAFT-WAGON and several pair of HARNESS and PLOW GEARS; PLOWS, HARROWS; FIVE HEAD OF CATTLE; ONE MILK COW, and many articles of personal property too tedious to mention, including all the property outside the house.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

P. E. LEIGHT, }
E. TUCKER, } Executors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the estate of John S. Leight, dec'd., are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to close their accounts forthwith.

P. E. LEIGHT, }
E. TUCKER, } Executors.

Feb. 26th, 1862. -1w

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, March 7.—Wheat 1 40@1 50. Flour 3 50@4 00. Corn 95@1.00. Butter 00@20. Bacon 20@00. Lard 15@20. Eggs 10. Apples, green, 75@1 00 Tallow 20. Beeswax 20.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 3.—Bacon 14@16. Flour 8 25@8 50. Wheat 0 00@0 00. Corn 1 10@105. Salt $0 00@00. Whiskey 1 35@1 50. Peach Brandy 2 50; apple 2 00.

RICHMOND, March 4.—Bacon [illegible] @ 2[illegible]. Corn 85@90. Flour 6 75 a 8 50. Wheat 1 25 a 1 35. Whiskey $1 50 a 3 00 a gal.

MESSAGE OF
PRESIDENT JEEFERSON DAVIS,
OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

In obedience to the constitutional provision requiring the President from time to time, to give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, I have to communicate, that since my message at the last session of the Provisional Congress, events have demonstrated that the Government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve. Hence, in the effort to protect, by our arms, the whole of the territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters. When the Confederacy was formed the States composing it were, by the peculiar character of their pursuits, and a misplaced confidence in their former associates, to a great extent, destitute of the means for the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a scale as that which it has attained. The workshops and artisans were mainly to be found in the Northern States; and one of the first duties which developed upon this Government was to establish the necessary manufactories, and in the meantime to obtain, by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, whatever was required for the public defence. No effort has been [illegible] these ends; and, though [illegible] our hopes, it is believed that an impartial judgment will, upon investigation, award to the various departments of the Government credit for having done all which human power and foresight enabled them to accomplish.

The valor and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the Government, but have gone far to supply its deficiencies

The active state of military preparation among the nations of Europe in April last, the date when our agents first went abroad, interposed unavoidable delays in the procurement of arms, and the want of a navy has greatly impeded our efforts to import military supplies of all sorts.

I have hoped for several days to receive official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island, and the fall of Fort Donelson. They have not yet reached me, and I am, therefore, unable to communicate to you such information of those events and the consequences resulting from them, as would enable me to make recommendation founded upon the changed condition which they have produced. Enough is known of the surrender at Roanoke Island to make us feel that it was deeply humiliating, however imperfect may have been the preparations for defence. The hope is still entertained that our reported losses at Fort Donelson have been greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as I am not only unwilling, but unable to believe that a large army of our people have surrendered without a desperate effort to cut their way through investing forces, whatever may have been their numbers, and to endeavor to make a junction with other divisions of the army. But in the absence of that exact information which can only be afforded by official reports, it would be premature to pass judgment, and my own is reserved, as I trust yours will be, until that information is received. In the meantime, strenuous efforts have been made to throw forward reinforcements to the armies at the positions threatened, and I cannot doubt that the bitter disappointments we have borne, by nerving the people to still greater exertions, will speedily secure results more accordant with our just expectation, and as favorable to our cause as those which marked the earlier periods of the war.

The reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy will exhibit the mass of resources for the conduct of the war which we have been enabled to accumulate, notwithstanding the very serious difficulties against which we have contended.

They afford the cheering hope that our resources, limited as they were at the beginning of the contest, will, during its progress, become developed to such an extent as fully to meet our future wants.

The policy of enlistment for short terms, against which I have steadily contended from the commencement of the war, has, in my judgment, contributed in no immaterial degree to the recent reverses which we have suffered, and even now render it difficult to furnish you an accurate statement of the army. When the war first broke out many of our people could with difficulty be persuaded that it would be long or serious. It was not deemed possible that anything so insane as a persistent atttempt to subjugate these States could be made; still less that the delusion would so far prevail as to give the war the vast proportions which it has assumed. The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteers for a greater period than twelve months. Now that it has become probable that the war will be continued through a series of years, our high spirited and gallant soldiers, while generally re-enlisting, are, from the fact of having entered the service for a short term, compelled in many instances to go home to make the necessary arrangements for their families during their prolonged absence.

The quotas of new regiments for the war, called for from the different States are in rapid progress of organization. The whole bodies of new levies and re-enlisted men will probably be ready in the ranks within the next thirty days. But, in the meantime, it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate statement of the number of our forces in the field. They may, in general terms, be stated at four hundred regiments of infantry, with a proportionate force of cavalry and artillery, the details of which will be shown by the report of the Secretary of War. I deem it proper to advert to the fact that the process of furloughs and re-enlistment in progress for the last month had so far disorganized and weakened our forces as to impair our ability for successful defence; but I heartily congratulate you that this evil, which I had foreseen and was powerless to prevent, may now be said to be substantially at an end, and that we shall not again, during the war be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster—short enlistments.

The people of the Confederate States being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided at the commencement of hostilities with ships, ship yards, materials for ship building, or skilled mechanics and seamen in sufficient numbers, to make the prompt creation of a navy a practical task even if the required appropriations had been made for the purpose. Notwithstanding our very limited resources, the report of the Secretary will exhibit to you a satisfactory progress in preparation, and certainty of early completion of vessels of a number and class on which we may confidently rely for contesting the vaunted control of the enemy over our waters.

The financial system devised by the wisdom of your predecessors, has proved adequate to supplying all the wants of the Government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditures resulting from the great augmentation in the necessary means of defence. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, will exhibit the gratifying fact, that we have no floating debt; that the credit of the government is unimpaired and that the total expenditure of the Government for the year has been, in round numbers, one hundred and seventy millions of dollars; less than one-third of the sum wasted by the enemy, in his vain effort to conquer us—less than the value of a single article of export—the cotton crop of the year.

The report of the Postmaster General will show the condition of that Department to be steadily improving—its revenues increasing, and already affording the assurance that it will be self-sustaining at the date required by the Constitution, while affording ample mail facilities for the people.

In the department of Justice, which includes the Patent Office and Public Printing, some legislative provisions will be required, which will be specifically stated in the report of the head of that department. I invite the attention of Congress to the duty of organizing a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution.

I refer you to my message communicated to the Provisional Congress in November last for such further information touching the condition of public affairs as it might be useful to lay before you; the short interval which has since elapsed not having produced any material changes in that condition other than those to which reference has already been made

In conclusion, I cordially welcome Representatives who, recently chosen by the people, are fully imbued with their views and feelings, and can only so ably advise me as to the needful provisions for the public service. I assure you of my hearty co-operation in all your efforts for the common welfare of the country.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

AN ORDINANCE

To provide for Funding the Treasury Notes of North Carolina and for other purposes

1. Be it ordained, &c, That any of the Treasury notes issued or hereafter to be issued under the ordinance of this Convention, ratified the 1st of December, 1861, directing the issue of three millions of Treasury notes, as well as those issued by an ordinance of the present session, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the assumption and payment of the Confederate Tax," may be funded at the will of the holder, in coupon Bonds of the State, to be prepared by the Treasurer, and payable 20 years after date, or sooner, at the pleasure of the State, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi annually at the Treasury, or in six per cent bonds of the State, payable 30 years after the 1st of January, 1862, interest payable semi-annually, exchangeable in Treasury notes at the option of the holder, from time to time, until the Treasury notes fall due, said bonds being of the denominations of $500 and $100 in equal portions.

2. Be it further ordained, That all taxes due to the State or to counties, and for school purposes, or taxes for the poor, and all payments for entries of public lands, and all other dues to the State, and all fines and forfeitures for the use of the State or counties, shall be paid in Treasury notes of the States or of the Confederate States, or in the notes of such of the solvent Banks of this State as shall receive and continue to receive and pay out as money at par the Treasury notes of this State, or in gold and silver coin; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to issue instructions to the Sheriffs and tax collectors in the several counties on this subject, and it shall not be lawful for any Sheriff or collector to receive taxes in any other funds than as directed by the Treasurer under this ordinance.

3. Be it further ordained, That all the Treasury Notes funded in Bonds, or paid into the Treasury for taxes or other public dues, may be re-issued in payment of the debts of the State, or in exchange for six *per cent.* bonds of the State, on application of the holder at any time before the notes fall due: Provided, That the Treasury Notes issued to pay the Confederate tax shall not be used to pay the debts of the State; and the Treasurer and Comptroller shall each keep an account of all notes re-issued, and those re-funded in bonds from time to time, and that date of such transaction, and particularly noting the interest on each bond when taken up, and the amount of interest due on each bond when exchanged for Treasury notes, and in all cases shall charge the party receiving such bonds with the interest due at the time of delivery.

4. Be it further ordained, That as the exigencies of the public service may, in the opinion of the Governor, require before the first day of January, 1863, the public treasurer is authorized and required to issue other Treasury Notes as aforesaid, not exceeding in amount the further sum of fifteen hundred thousand dollars, and that the said notes shall be prepared, signed and issued as in the said ordinance, ratified on the first day of December, 1861.

5. Be it further ordained, That the aggregate amount of said Treasury Notes outstanding at any one time, and of the bonds given in exchange for or discharge of Treasury notes as aforesaid, shall not exceed the amount of such notes authorized by law heretofore, or in this ordinance.

6. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, as soon as convenient, to issue Treasury Notes of the denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars in equal amounts, instead of, and to exchange for, any of the Treasury Notes heretofore issued, not bearing interest, of the denominations of fifty and one hundred dollars, on the application of the holders of said notes; and when so taken up or exchanged, the said notes of fifty and one hundred dollars shall be cancelled, and the same shall be noted by the Treasurer on his books and on the books of the Comptroller.

7. Be it further ordained, That if any one shall falsely, forge, or knowingly pass, or offer to pass, any false, forged, or counterfeited paper, purporting to be a Treasury Note or bond of this State, he shall be liable to indictment in the Superior Courts in the country in which such offence may be committed, and on conviction thereof, shall suffer all the pains and penalties, according to the 59th section of the 34th chapter of the Revised Code.

8. Be it further ordained, That in addition to the Treasury Notes heretofore ordered to be issued, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to issue one million of dollars, in small denominations, to wit: four hundred thousand dollars in the denomination of two dollars, four hundred thousand dollars in the denomination of one dollar, one hundred thousand dollars in the denomination of fifty cents, fifty thousand dollars in the denomination of twenty-five cents, twenty-five thousand dollars in the denomination of twenty cents, and twenty-five thousand dollars in the denomination of ten cents, payable on the first day of January, 1866, to be used in liquidation of any claims against the State to persons willing to receive the same, but not to be funded in bonds of the State, but shall be receivable in payment of taxes or other public dues; and he shall keep an accurate account of the issues, from time to time, made under this section of this ordinance.

9. Be it further ordained, That no bank receiving the Treasury Notes of this State, as contemplated in the second section of this ordinance, shall be required to receive, or have on hand at any one time, more than two-fifths of the capital stock of such bank in said notes.

10. Be it further ordained, That so much of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to provide ways and means for the defence of the State," ratified September 18, 1861, as authorizes the issue of one million dollars of the denominations of two dollars, one dollar, fifty cents, twenty five cents, twenty cents, ten cents and five cents, and also the ordinance of the Convention, ratified December 1, 1861, directing the issue of three millions of dollars of Treasury notes, and "the ordinance to provide for the assumption and payment of the Confederate tax," as well as all the issues of Treasury notes and bonds under said act and ordinances, are hereby ratified and confirmed

11. Be it further ordained, That in the event of the inability of the Public Treasurer or Comptroller to sign the Treasury Notes authorized by law to be issued as speedily as the demands on the Treasury may require, then it shall be lawful for either of them to employ some discreet person by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, to sign and countersign the said notes, whose names shall be published in the newspapers in the city of Raleigh.

12. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance may be repealed or modified by the General Assembly, but so as not to affect any transactions had or rights vested under the same, previous to such modification or repeal.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

The following ordinace was passed by the Convention on Monday. We learn that Mr. A F. Purefoy of Forestville, an ingenious and enterprising young man, is disposed to undertake the manufacture of cards, if he can obtain the necessary machinery.

AN ORDINANCE

To encourage the manufacture of Cotton and Wool Cards

Be it ordained, &c, That if any person or persons shall erect buildings and construct machinery for the purpose of manufacturing Cotton and Wool Cards, and shall make proof to the Governor of the cost of such works, the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasury for sums not exceeding the cost of said works, to be loaned to the owners thereof on the execution by them of bonds payable to the State with sufficient security, conditioned to repay such sums at such time as the General Assembly may prescribe, and with such interest as may be required, not exceeding six per cent per annum; Provided further, That the cards thus manufactured shall in the first place be offered for sale to the citizens of this State.

We think it important that it should be known to the people of the State, and to the Justices of the County Court, and those who may be appointed by them to take the tax lists in April, that the Convention has passed the following ordinance, which is now the law of the land:

AN ORDINANCE TO TAX MONEY.

Be it ordained, &c., That hereafter all monies on hand and all monies on deposit with individuals, or in the Banks or other corporations, shall be taxed one-fifth of one per cent. as now imposed on money at interest; and all persons having money in possession or on deposit as aforesaid, on the 1st day of April in each and every year, shall be required to list the same when they list other taxable property, under the same liabilities and responsibilities as now imposed by law for a failure or neglect to list other taxable property: Provided, That bank notes and Confederate Treasury notes shall be considered as money; Provided further, That the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to those who may have less that one hundred dollars to list; And provided further, That this ordinance may be modified or repealed by the General Assembly.

Distillation Ordinance.

The following ordinance was passed by the Convention, last week:

An Ordinance to prohibit for a limited time, the manufacture of Spirituous Liquors.

1. *Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same,* That there shall be a tax of thirty cents levied on each gallon of spirituous liquors manufactured in this State out of any corn, wheat, rye or oats, or any or either of them, from the ratification of this ordinance up to the fifteenth day of April next.

2. *Be it further ordained,* That from and after the 15th day of April next, it shall not be lawful for any person in this State to distil any such spirituous liquors, and all persons guilty of violating this section of this ordinance shall for each and every act of distillation, be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, the fine not to be less than one hundred dollars, or the imprisonment not less than thirty days.

3. *Be it further ordained,* There shall be levied a tax of one dollar on every gallon of spirituous liquors sold in this State, not of the manufacture of this State; and said tax shall be paid by the seller, and should the seller be a non resident, then the tax shall be paid by the purchaser.

4. *Be it further ordained,* That each and every person when he gives in his list of taxable property, shall also give in on oath to the magistrate taking said list, the number of gallons of spirituous liquors on which he is liable to pay taxes under the provisions of this ordinance, under the penalties, liabilities and forfeitures already provided by law in such cases.

5. *Be it further ordained,* That the tax of one dollar mentioned in section third of this ordinance shall not apply to liquors brought into this State before the first day of March next.

6. *Be it further ordained,* That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification, continue in force until the first day of January 1863, and no longer, unless re-enacted, modified or amended by the General Assembly.

AN ORDINANCE

To raise North Carolina's Quota of Confederate Troops, passed by the State Convention.

1. *Be it ordained, &c.,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor, from time to time, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to meet the requisitions of the Confederate Government, now made, or hereafter to be made: *Provided, however,* That volunteers heretofore in service, re-enlisting, shall have credit for the time they have served: Provided, further, That said volunteers shall not be for a longer term than three years, and to be sooner discharged in case the present war terminates before the expiration of that time: And provided, further, That the Governor shall not be required to keep in the Confederate service more than the regular quota of North Carolina.

2. *Be it further ordained,* That the Governor shall call upon the counties to furnish, by volunteering, the necessary number of troops, under the present requisition, according to white population (after crediting them with the troops already in service, for three years or the war, and their volunteers for twelve months) to complete their respective quotas, on or before the 15th of March, 1862.

3. *Be it further ordained,* That the Governor shall require each Captain now in the service, on or before the 15th day of March, 1862, to return to the Adjutant General a list of the officers and men under his command, with the County of the residence of each at the time of his entry into service.

4. *Be it further ordained,* That the Governor shall call upon the several Captains of volunteer companies from North Carolina now in the field, for twelve months or officers in command of companies, to muster their said companies for re-enlistment, and shall make known to them the earnest desire of this Convention and the people of North Carolina that they shall enlist for three years or the war, and in order to forward this purpose, the captains of the companies or officer in command of the company, on the occasion of such muster, shall put the question distinctly to every officer and soldier belonging thereto, whether he will re-enlist for three years or the war, or not; and those agreeing so to re-enlist, he will cause to subscribe a roll containing such obligation, with their names and places of residence at the times of their first entry into service, and the signatures of the persons so re-enlisting shall be as binding as if they had been mustered into service, which lists he will immediately return to the office of the Adjutant General of the State.

5. *Be it further ordained,* That volunteer companies in service, reenlisting may retain their present organization, or re-organize at their option; and that all volunteers not re-enlisting with their present organization, shall be thrown into companies and proceed to elect their company commissioned officers, who shall be commissioned by the Governor; and the company commissioned officers, shall elect their field officers: Provided however, That the commissions of all officers, company or field, who shall be re-elected, shall bear the date of their former commissions.

6. *Be it further ordained,* That the Governor shall have power to appoint captains and lieutenants to recruit men for the service aforesaid, and to organize the men so recruited into companies and regiments; and the company commissioned officers shall in all cases elect their field officers under the rules now prescribed: *Provided, however,* That no person shall receive a commission or pay under said appointments, except as follows: When any person shall tender forty privates, who in writing have agreed to serve under him, a Captain's commission and pay; and in like manner for twenty-five privates, a first Lieutenant's commission and pay; and for fifteen privates, a second Lieutenant's commission and pay.

7. *Be it further ordained,* That a bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty already paid, shall be paid by the State to all privates, musicians and non-commissioned officers, whose term of service altogether shall be for three years or the war, to be paid at the following times, to-wit: to all now in service for the time of their entry into service; to all now in service for three years or the war, at the expiration of their first year's service: to all new volunteers, at the time of their entry into service: *Provided however,* That any soldier may permit his bounty to remain in the Treasury and draw the same, with interest, at the expiration of one year from the time it is due, or at the time of his discharge: *And provided further,* That such payments may be made in Treasury Notes, unless otherwise provided for by law.

FEDERAL OPERATIONS ON A GRAND SCALE—CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

"Ion," the special correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says:

It is certain that military operations on a great scale have been actively commenced in the West, and that the heavy columns of Buell and Halleck are to be precipitated upon the Confederate forces wherever found in strong positions. Important strategic points will be taken and no doubt held by the overwhelming armies of the Federal forces. The future conduct of the war will be determined by events that are to occur on the coast and on the border of the Potomac during the next three months. Perhaps the result will be that the U. S. Government will be content with holding positions and opening ports for commerce, and await further events.

The great number of Confederate prisoners now held suggests an inquiry as to their disposition. The example has already been set for the discharge of prisoners on parole not to serve during the war. It is said that the U. S. soldiers, about a thousand in number, who were surrendered and paroled in Texas, will, by exchange, be released and again mustered into the Federal service.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varni ever brought the market, consisting of
No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;
All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.
Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1862

Miss Melinda Crater,	Miss Nancy Steward,
Reuben S. Crater,	" Rachel Sanders,
Miss Mary Fisher,	J. R. Sikes,
" Martha Holder,	Geo. M. Sides,
Mrs. Lurina Herold,	Jacob Tice,
Allen J. James,	Mrs. P. B Weatherford.
Rev. Silas Livermore,	
Miss Susan Miller,	Mrs. Sarah Whitfield,
James Martin,	Miss Mary A Whicker
Amos Rominger,	" Elizabeth Weisner

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., February 15th, 1862.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.
A PROCLAMATION.

NORTH CAROLINIANS! OUR COUNTRY needs your aid for its protection and defence against an invading foe. The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon our State to complete her quota of troops in the field. Our own borders are invaded by the enemy in force, now threatening an advance to deprive us of liberty, property, and all that we hold dear as a self governing and free people.—We must resist him at all hazards and by every means in our power. He wages war for our subjugation—a war forced upon us in wrong, and prosecuted without right and in a spirit of vengeful wickedness without a parallel in the history of warfare among civilized nations. As you value your rights of self government; all the blessings of freedom; the hallowed endearments of home and fireside; of family and kindred, I call upon you to rally to their defence, and to sustain the noble and sacred cause in which we are engaged.

North Carolina has always proved true, constant and brave, in the hour of trial and of danger. Never let it be said in the future that she has failed to maintain this high renown. If we are threatened now more than heretofore, and upon our own soil, let our exertions be equal to every demand on our patriotism, honor and glory. No temporary reverses dampened the ardor of your ancestors, even though the enemy marched in columns through the State. The fires of liberty still burned brightly in their breasts. They were moved to new energy, and resisted by gallant deeds, with abiding hope and unflinching courage and perseverance, bravely contending with enemies at home as well as the foreign foe, until after a struggle of seven long years, our independence was achieved and acknowledged. Let us imitate their glorious example. The enemy is redoubling his efforts, and straining every nerve to overrun our country and subjugate us to his domination his avarice and ambition. Already it is proposed in their Congress to establish a territorial government in a portion of our State. Now is the time to prove our zeal and animate by our example.

I call upon the brave and patriotic men of our State to volunteer from the mountains to the sea. You are wanted to fill up our quota in the Confederate army, and for special defence of the State. I rely, with entire confidence, for a prompt and cheerful response to this call upon your patriotism and valor. Tender yourselves in companies and in squads under officers of your own selection.—You will be at once accepted and organized into regiments under the laws that are or may be made, and which it is my duty to execute. The Adjutant General of the State will issue the necessary orders for this purpose.

Fellow Citizens!—Your first allegiance is due to North Carolina. Rally to her banners. Let every man do his duty, and our country will be safe.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 22nd of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

HENRY T. CLARK.
44-3t

☞ All the papers in the State are requested to publish three times.

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25 Recruits Wanted.

OWING to fourteen of my Company having been promoted to company and regimental offices, I am desirous of obtaining 25 able bodied recruits to my company now in service at Newbern, N. C. I am ready to pay Fifteen Dollars bounty, besides which the State will add Fifty Dollars more.

I will remain in this county about 10 days and any communication left with E. A. Vogler, Esq., Salem, "Sentinel Office," Winston, or H. R. Lehman, Esq., Brookstown, will reach me.

G. C. STOWE, Captain.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 21st, 1862.

Attention!

THE Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians of the 72nd Regiment N. C. Militia, are hereby notified to attend at Wall Old Field, on the 12th and 13th of March next, by 10 o'clock each day, armed and equipped as the law requires, with a good rifle or shot gun.

Said officers are further notified to appear on the 14th, with their respective companies all armed and equipped, ready to join the Regiment by 10 o'clock, for Regimental Muster, and election of Field Officers.

By order of Ad. Gen. J. G. Martin.
H. WINFREE, Col. Com.
Feb. 16, 1862. 44-3t

SALT.

I HAVE still a quantity of SALT on hand obtained from the sea shore, according to the orders of the County Magistrates, and which I wish to dispose of as quickly as possible. Will sell any quantity from a quart to 100 bushels.

E. A. VOGLER, Agent.
Salem, N. C., Feb, 21, 1862. [43-tf

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

WOOL! WOOL!!

I NOW offer for sale my Wool Machines, three miles East of Midway, Davidson County, N. C. Any one wishing to purchase will do well to call and see soon. J. P. SICELOFF.
Feb. 21, 1862. 2m. pd

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.
Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Writing Paper.

JUST received, 20 Reams WHITE CAP PAPER At *Salem Book Store.*
Salem, N. C., Feb 19th, 1862.

NOTICE.

HAVING, at December term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of Hetwig E. Shober, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay up forthwith; and any persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time specified by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.
Dec. 12, 1861.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the *CASH SYSTEM* will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers.

All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay up. J. N. BLUM.
Nov. 8, 1861.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE For sale at the DRUG STORE.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!
Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

Fresh and Genuine
GARDEN SEEDS!
WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1861.

THE following Garden Seeds, which we know to be fresh and genuine, have been placed on sale at this Office.

PRICE TEN CENTS A PAPER.

Cabbage,—Low Flat, (large head.)
Radish,—Long Red.
Lettuce,—Early Spring.
Beans,—Bunch and Cornfield.
Beets,—Turnip.
Squash,—Green and White.
Mustard.
Tomato,—Large.

State of North Carolina,
YADKIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1862.

S. T. Speer, vs Mary E. Johnson. } Original Attachment.

IN this case it appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of said Court at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in April next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur to said suit,—otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against her.

Witness, T. S. MARTIN, Clerk of the said Court at Office in Yadkinville, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1962. T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.
by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.
jan. 31-40—6t-adv $5

"Bethel Reg't to be Re-organized."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. CAROLINA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1862.

THE FIRST REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNTEERS being disbanded, a Regiment of Volunteers for the war will be formed to take its place.—All the Companies of the old Regiment about to re-organize for the war, are requested to report to this office without dely, with a view of going into this Regiment which will receive the "Bethel Flag."

Additional Volunteer Companies for the war will be accepted, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State, and fifty by the Confederate States. Where a full Company is tendered, four officers will be commissioned; with a less number, appointments will be given as follows: a captain for forty men, First Lieutenant for twenty-five, Second Lieut. for fifteen

The Militia who have been ordered on duty and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of Governor H. T. CLARK.
J. G. MARTIN,
40—4t Adjutant General.

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest CASH price for Raccoon, Fox, and Rabbit. THOS. J. BONER.
Salem, Jan. 17, 1862. 38-tf.

TO HIRE.

I have yet two young NEGRO MEN for hire during the present year.

A. H. SHEPPERD.
GOOD SPRING, Jan. 14, 1862.

FIVE CENTS REWARD

LEFT my employment, without my knowledge or consent, some time ago, RANSOM RILEY, a bound boy about 11 or 12 years old, and is supposed to have left the county. He left without cause, and I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him.

The above reward will be given for his delivery at my house, but no thanks.

J. W. BINKLEY.
Lewisville, N. C. Jan. 10, 1862.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, February 13th, 1862.

FIVE REGIMENTS of Volunteers for the war are wanted to make up North Carolina's quota of the army of the Confederate States, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State, and fifty by the Confederate States.

This number is expected to be raised with as little delay as possible; and companies at present organizing will immediately report themselves to this office. They will be received by companies or individuals, and when a full Company is tendered, four Officers will be commissioned; with a less number, apportionments will be given as follows: a Captain for forty men; First Lieutenant for twenty-five; Second Lieutenant for fifteen.

The Militia, who have been ordered on duty, and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the volunteer service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of the Governor:
J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.
Feb. 21, 1862. 43-4t.

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Soves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1862.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
JULY	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
AUGUST	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
NOVEMBER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
DECEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fair Notice to those Indebted to the Firm of Dillon and Smith.

ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31–tf

CONTRIBUTIONS or the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint the following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H, M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.

Winston, Forsyth County, } September 25th, 1861. }

NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, Wax, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give notes with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call. E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Sept, 1861. 22–3m

PAINTS, PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

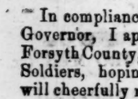
Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

LOST PISTOL.



A few days ago, between Salem and Huntsville, or Salem and High Point, a small Pocket, latest patent, Colts Repeater. A liberal reward will be given the finder by delivering at this Office, or to the subscriber, at Hamptonville, N.C. MILES M. COWLES.

Dec. 3, 1861—38–3t–pd.

Concentrated Lye,
For Sale at the DRUG STORE.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following card of the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stich, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machnes making inferior stiches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D H. tar, buck, Mrs. H, A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES.—495 Broadway N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

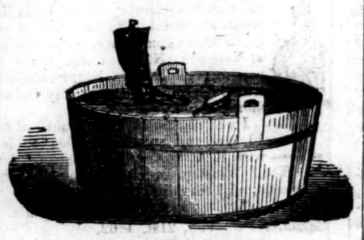
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Sale, N. C.

Keep Your Feet Dry,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!



A. BROWER'S

PATENT WATER PROOF

COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50–tf.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861 for furnishing the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22–m.

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S

Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year,			$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,			5 00
Six copies,	do	do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do	do	25 00
Twenty-one copies,	do	do	45 00
Fifty copies,	do	do	105 00
One Hundered copies,		do	200 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices, Whole sale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.

High Point, N. C., May 3, 186.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules at the DRUG STORE.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Caroina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 40–tf

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1862.

Miss Melinda Crater,	Miss Nancy Steward,
Reuben S. Crater,	" Rachel Sanders,
Miss Mary Fisher,	J. R. Sikes,
" Martha Holder,	Geo. M. Sides,
Mrs. Lurina Herold,	Jacob Tise,
Allen J. James,	Mrs. P. B Weatherford
Rev. Silas Livermore,	
Miss Susan Miller,	Mrs. Sarah Whitfield,
James Martin,	Miss Mary A Whicker
Amos Rominger,	" Elizabeth Weisner

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., February 15th, 1862.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varni ever brought the market, consisting of
No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the *CASH SYSTEM* will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers.

All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay up. J. N. BLUM.

Nov. 8, 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVING, at December term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of Hetwig E. Shober, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay up forthwith; and any persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time specified by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.

Dec. 12, 1861.

Fine Chewing & Smoking Tobacco and Cigars at the DRUGSTORE.

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety, at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the
DRUG ST

SPIRITS TURPENTINE
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1861.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem' Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 6½ cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 19½ cts. per quarter.
Daily paper 39 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where Published.

Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.

Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight.

Monthly, 6 cts. per quarter, or two cents for each number.

Semi-monthly, 12 cts. per quarter, or 2 cts for each number.

Two cents additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE

Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.
SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy. Clement C. Clay
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Mences,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily except Monday, by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 5 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, except Monday, by 7 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 5, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m.

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